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in the
Russia in the
only two examples of
no smaller than the social coun-
ces that exist today between on the
tries like France or Sweden on the
one hand, and the Soviet Union or
Czechoslovakia on the other.
Yet throughout the centuries the
countries of Europe have increased
the exchange of commodities between
the whole of Europe
time when favour-
exist for a new rise in
ween the Western and the Eastern
world, Leipzig will play an impor-
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LEIPZIG FAIR 1954 FROM 5th TO 15th SEPTEMBER

the Fair. Among the leading participants from the western countries will be

Austria	with	22,000 sq.ft.
Belgium	with	16,000 sq.ft.
Great Britain	with	14,000 sq.ft.
France	with	16,000 sq.ft.
Netherlands	with	29,000 sq.ft.
Switzerland	with	4,500 sq.ft.

(These are not final figures, as negotiations are still going on.)

Exhibitors from almost all the other European and a number of overseas countries have booked exhibition space.

Particularly extensive will be the attendance of West-German industry at Leipzig this year. Over a thousand firms are expected to exhibit.

The largest part of the Fair will be taken up by exhibitors from the German Democratic Republic. The economy of Eastern Germany is highly industrialised. A large number of industrial branches produce high-quality goods which are at present being exported into 53 countries. At the recent economic conference organised at the end of April by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (E.C.E.) in Geneva, the delegation of the German Democratic Republic made an offer to sell goods to the amount of £ 90 mill. to the Western countries and to buy

goods to the same value from them in return. The foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic has risen steeply, in recent years and will be increased again this year by £ 134 mill. on both sides. An ever increasing part of this trade is being conducted via Leipzig Fair.

Leipzig reckons with a record attendance of visitors in September. It is expected that the number of business-men coming from abroad will be doubled compared to last year. The large airlines will be flying directly to the airport at Leipzig-Mockau or via Berlin-Schönefeld. Fair Identity Cards are being issued in over 90 countries. At the bottom of this page are published some of the names and addresses of the institutions issuing the Official Fair Identity Cards.

Leipzig is preparing to receive its foreign visitors and to ensure that they feel comfortable during their stay. The city is not only a commercial but also a great cultural centre. During the Fair an extensive cultural programme will cater for all tastes.

Potential visitors who can not obtain all the information they require about Leipzig Fair in their home country, are requested to contact the Leipzig Fair Office direct: Leipziger Messeamt, Leipzig C 1, P. O. B. 329.

Visa for Leipzig Fair

Foreign visitors to Leipzig Fair 1954 will receive the visa for the German Democratic Republic on presentation of the Official Fair Identity Card and the passport when crossing the border into the German Democratic Republic at the following control points:

Road traffic:

Juchhöh	} (from West Germany)
Wartha	
Marienborn	
Horst	
Schmilka	} (from Czechoslovakia)
Grambow	
Grambow	} (from Poland)

Rail traffic:

Probstzella	} (from West Germany)
Wartha	
Marienborn	
Schwanheide	
Bad Schandau	} (from Czechoslovakia)
Frankfurt/Oder	
Grambow	} (from Poland)

Airports: Berlin-Schönefeld
Leipzig-Mockau
Seaports: Warnemünde
Saßnitz

The Fair visa will be issued to exhibitors

for entry between 22.8. and 15.9.54
and exit between 5.9. and 25.9.54

to visitors
for entry between 2.9. and 15.9.54
and exit between 5.9. and 18.9.54

Official Fair Identity Card are issued by:

Abessinia

Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 905
ADDIS ABABA

Afghanistan

The Kabul Chamber of Commerce Bagh-e-Amumi
KABUL

Arabia

The Aden Chamber of Commerce
Esplanada Road, Crater
ADEN

Australia

Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia
P. O. Box 167
CANBERRA CITY
Sidney Chamber of Commerce 36,
Grosvenor Street,
G. P. O. Box 4280
SIDNEY/N.S.W.

Brasil

Camara de Comercio e Industria do Brasil
Av. Rio Branco, 151—79, sls. 706/707
RIO DE JANEIRO
Associacao Comercial de Sao Paulo
Rua José, Bonifacio 110
SAO PAULO

Burma

Union of Burma Chambers of Commerce and Industry
Corporation Buildings
RANGOON

Canada

The Toronto Board of Trade
King Edward Hotel
TORONTO
The Montreal Board of Trade
Board of Trade Bldg.
MONTREAL
Canadian Importers' and Traders' Association
9, Duke Street
TORONTO

Ceylon

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 274
COLOMBO

China

China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade
89 Hsi Chiao Ming Hsiang
PEKING

Cyprus

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce
P. O. B. 55, 23 Ledra St.
NICOSIA

Egypt

The Cairo Chamber of Commerce
4, Place Falaki
CAIRO

Elre

Association of Chambers of Commerce of Ireland
Commercial Bldgs., Dame Street
DUBLIN

Great Britain

The Leipzig Fair Agency, Willoughby & Young
6a, Smith Street
LONDON, S.W.3
London Chamber of Commerce Inc.
Anglo-German Section
69, Cannon Street
LONDON, E.C.1
Manchester Chamber of Commerce
Trade Enquiries Department
Ship Canal House, King-Street
MANCHESTER 2
The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers
25, Charlotte Square
EDINBURGH 2

Iceland

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
REYKJAVIK

India

Indian Merchants' Chamber
Near Churchgate Station
1, Churchgate Reclamation
BOMBAY
Bengal National Chamber of Commerce
P. 11, Mission Row Extension
CALCUTTA 1
Associated Chambers of Commerce of India
2, Clive Street
CALCUTTA
Indian Chamber of Commerce
Security House, Nataji Subhas Road
CALCUTTA
Indian Chamber of Commerce
13/73 Oppanakara Street
COIMBATORE
United Chamber of Trade Associations
Chandni Chowk
DELHI
Madras Chamber of Commerce
Dare House, First Line Beach
MADRAS
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
28, Ferozshah Road
NEW DELHI 5

Indonesia

Mr. Kiat Jang Tan, Director of Braga's

Import Mij. N. V.
18, Djalan Angkasa
DJAKARTA

Irak

Baghdad Chamber of Commerce
BAGHDAD

Iran

The Teheran Chamber of Commerce
TEHERAN

Kenya (Brit. East-Africa)

Chamber of Commerce
NAIROBI

Libya

Chamber of Commerce
TRIPOLIS

Madeira

Associacao Comercial
FUNCHAL

Malta

The Malta Chamber of Commerce
Exchange Buildings
VALETTA

New Zealand

Wellington Chamber of Commerce
Dominion Building, Box 1473
WELLINGTON

Pakistan

Chamber of Commerce Pakistan
786, Napier Road
KARACHI

Pakistan

Pakistan Chamber of Commerce
23, Mason Narsingdas Bldg., The Mall
LAHORE

Saudi-Arabia

Chamber of Commerce and Industry
MECCA/HEDJAS

South-West-Africa

Windhoek Chamber of Commerce
P. O. B. 191
WINDHUK

Thailand

Bangkok Chamber of Commerce
150, Rajbopit Road
BANGKOK

Union of South Africa

Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa
16, Adderley St., Barclay's Bank Bldg.
CAPE TOWN
The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce
H. M. Bldg./West/Joubert Street
JOHANNESBURG

USA

United States-German Chamber of Commerce, Inc.,
11, Broadway
NEW YORK

Approved For Release 1999/09/10 : CIA-RDP83-00423R001700600006-1
Division of Branches at the Leipzig Fair 1954

Fair Buildings
in the centre of the town

Lighting, fittings, lamp-shades and accessories . . . **Union**
 Office requisites **Stentzlers Hof**
 Chemical, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic products, hairdressers' articles . . . **Dresdner Hof**
 Christmas-tree ornaments, articles for festivals, comic articles, artificial flowers **Petershof**
 Fancy goods, religious articles **Specks Hof**
 Glass articles **Messehof**
 Household and kitchen utensils, hardware, cutlery, small farming implements **Handelshof**
 Art handicraft **Grassmuseum**
 Leather and artificial leather goods (except shoes) . . . **Specks Hof**
 Furniture, upholstered furniture, veneers (small furniture etc. in Handelshof) **Union**
 Musical instruments and accessories, records . . . **Petershof**
 Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco products **Messehof**
 Paper articles, pictures, educational appliances . . **Zentral-Messepalast**
 Porcelain, earthenware, clay-ware, ceramic transfers, ceramic colours . . **Mädler-Passage**
 Jewelry, clocks and watches **Specks Hof**
 Shoes and accessories . . . **Drei Könige**
 Toys **Petershof**
 Sport articles **Stentzlers Hof**
 Textile goods and clothing **Ring-Messehaus**
 Books, printed matter . . . **Hansahaus**
 Packing and advertisement materials **Untergrund-Messehalle**

Technical Fair

Czechoslovak Exhibition . . **Hall I**
 Engines · Thermo-engineering · Thermo-measuring instruments · Heavy boiler and pipe fittings **Hall II**
 Equipment and machinery for the foods and chemical industries · Refrigerating and air-conditioning plants · Packing machines **Hall III**
 Metallurgy **Hall IV**
 Textile machines · Boot machines and tools . . . **Hall IV**
 Household and industrial sewing-machines · Building requisites, sanitary equipments · Fittings, stoves and kitchen-ranges · Wood-working machines and tools · Industrial stoves **Hall IV A**
 Exhibition of the Soviet Union **Hall of the Soviet Union (V)**
 Equipments for mining and heavy industries · Gears Casting · Welding . . . **Hall VI**
 Electrical engineering · Telegraph, telephone, and radio engineering . . . **Hall VII**
 Exhibitions of the People's Democracies: Poland, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria **Hall VIII**
 Chemistry and synthetics Industrial supply · Exhibitions of western nations **Hall IX**
 Photographic and cinema apparatus, optics · Precision mechanics, measuring, gauging, and controlling appliances, mechanical and electro-medical equipments · Laboratory equipments . . . **Hall X**
 Accessories for vehicles, fire-brigade equipment · Exhibition of the People's Republic of China . . . **China Hall (E)**
 Machine tools and metal-working machines · Tools **Hall G with annex**

Open Area

Czechoslovakia **Strasse des 18. Oktober**
 Pavilion of Korea **in front of Hall I**
 Building **beside Hall IV A**
 Shipbuilding **in front of Hall X**
 Young engineers (Pavilion) Professional training (Pavilion) **Strasse der Deutschen Einheit east side**
 Patents and inventions (Pavilion) **west side**
 Seeds (Pavilion) **in front of Hall VIII**
 Apparatus and implements for pest control (Pavilion) **in front of Hall VII**
 Handicraft **south area**
 Western nations **heavy machinery (Pavilions and Open Area) Cranes and conveyors · Pumps and compressors · Machinery for building and ceramics**
 People's Democracies: Poland, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria **Paper manufacturing machines, paper working machines · Machinery for the printing trade · Printing inks · Bookbinding and finishing materials Office machinery Buchgewerbehau**
 Heavy electrical outfit . . . **Special exhibition: "Mechanization of accounts" . . .**

Gumming Plants for Fabrics

For the production of motor-car tyres a new plant was developed in the German Democratic Republic, which may be expected to answer all requirements occurring in the manufacture of tyres. The plant is intended for a fabric width of 1500 mm and a velocity of 12—36 m/min., moreover the putting-in of the fabrics is done at a velocity of 2 m/min. The mode of

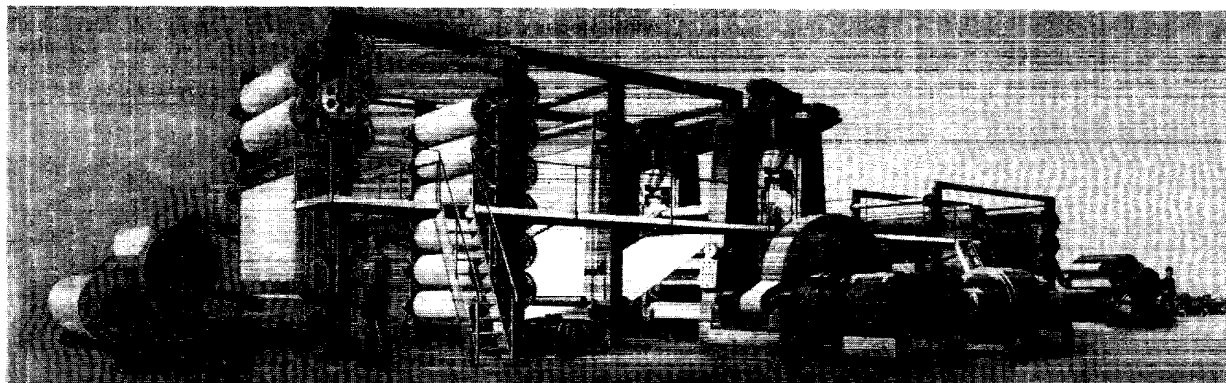
a slow speed, as the following loop is filled up during the attaching. The fabric then passes through some steel-drums whose movement can be slowed down to give the threads the right tension.

The moisture still contained in the fabric is removed to a minimum by one or two drying plants consisting each of 12 steel cylinders heated by

drying plant), by which the number of revolutions is controlled. The "dancer roller" of the compensating loop is given a load of 1500 kgs, in order to maintain the necessary thread tension.

Before entering the calender the fabric is spread to its full width by a special device.

The calender consists of 4 chill-cast



operation of the plant is the following:

From a swivelling holding-device, which is intended for 2 skeins of fabric, the fabric is wound off and first goes through a pair of rollers. By means of these rollers and a braking gear it can be stopped here, if a new width is to be attached. But the plant can also be made to move on at

steam. Between the drying plant and the calender is located a loop compensating the difference of velocity existing between the drive of the calender and that of the drying plant. For this purpose the movement of the "dancer roller" is transmitted by means of a chain drive to the brush-adjusting device of the three-phase current shunt motor (which drives the

iron rollers (ϕ 700 mm., width 1800 mm) which move in antifriction bearings. The driving roller is fixed in its bearings, whereas the lower one and the two upper ones can be adjusted to the required gap between the rollers by motor-driven worms, width of gap being indicated by indicators. Built-in

(Continued on page 5)

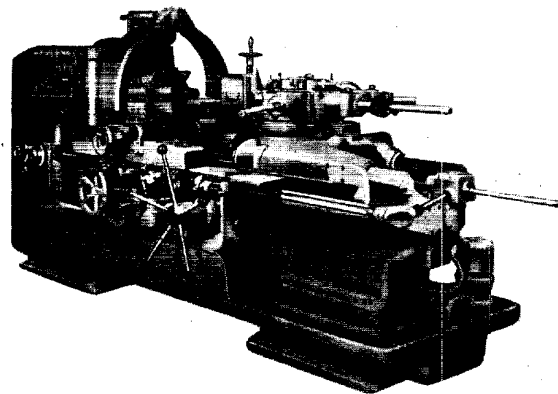
Some Examples of Light Machine Tools Manufactured in the German Democratic Republic

Turret Lathes, Types DRT 36, DRT 50, DRT 63

The turret lathes of the series DRT, designed for economic working of steel, cast iron, non-ferrous, and light metals, either in bars or cast, guarantee a full utilization of metalloid cutting tools. Due to centralised operating and quick changing of spindle speeds and feeds no time is lost (which would else decrease productivity). The particular characteristic of this type of turret lathes is the way in which the head, being the tool holder, is located. It moves in horizontal bearings and is provided with 16 holes for receiving the tools, the uppermost of the holes aligning with the centre of the live spindle. By this arrangement the fulcrum of the drum head is lower than the centre of the live spindle, consequently a plane movement of the tool is obtained in a most simple way, as this system wants no cross slides for facing, putting in, and taking out.

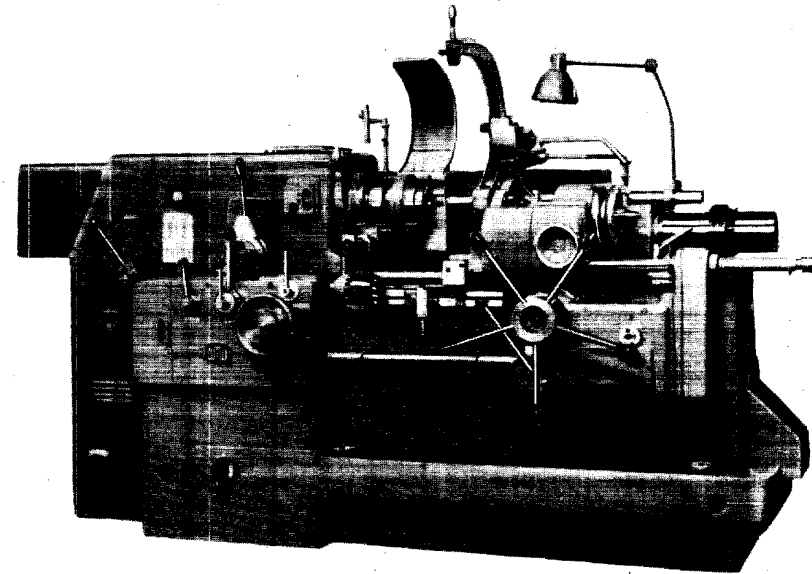
Star Turret Lathes, types DRS 63, DRS 80, DRS 100

This machine provided with corresponding standard and special tools, is fit for bar work as well as



Star Turret Lathe DRS

particularly for bigger workpieces. The principle: "Separation between setting-in and operating" has been realized to a high degree. Due to quick motion, pre-selection, and programme control much time is saved. By pre-selection control it is possible to adjust revolution numbers and feeds during one operation for the next. By programme control even the operation values (revolution numbers and feeds) for 6 operations can be predetermined in accordance with the putting-in of the hexagon head. If a change of the working programme is necessary, a quick closing device admits of easily exchanging the programme roll for the one intended for the next programme, which results in a considerable reduction of the time required for the re-arrangement. It is easily possible, too, to exchange the tools and the stops. With a view to save time the operating elements have considerably been simplified, therefore the machine, after having been set in, can also be worked by



Turret Lathe DRT

less trained persons. By combination of hexagon and square heads the machine can be set in for twelve or more operations.

One-Pillar (Co-ordinate) Drilling Machine for Gauges, type BLE 450×800

To complete a systematically established series of (co-ordinate) drilling machines for gauges, this one was developed with utilization of experiences gathered until now and according to the latest stage of techniques. The applicability of this sort of drilling machines chiefly refers to the working of high-quality gauges, devices, individual workpieces and, more

and more, the quantity production of workpieces for which the making of special devices does not pay. To obtain a greater economy for this drilling machine, the new design tended to reducing more still the time required for setting-in etc., in which the designers excellently succeeded, as the operating elements were arranged in such a way that they can be operated centrally from the attendant's place.

As an improvement of the wear-resistant optical measuring system used till now, the co-ordinates are read quickly and exactly on a projection screen with an enlargement of sixty

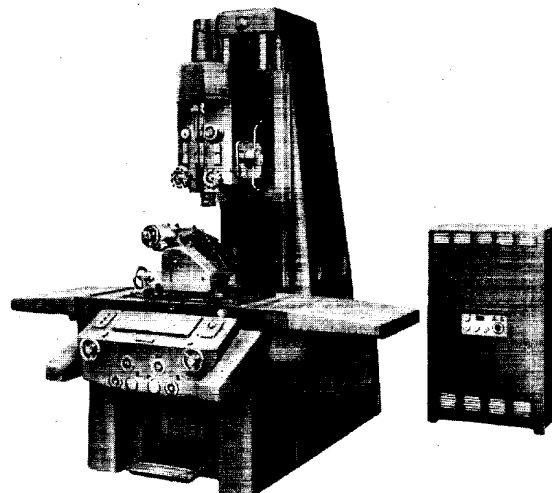
One-Pillar (Co-ordinate) Drilling Machine for Gauges BLE 450×800

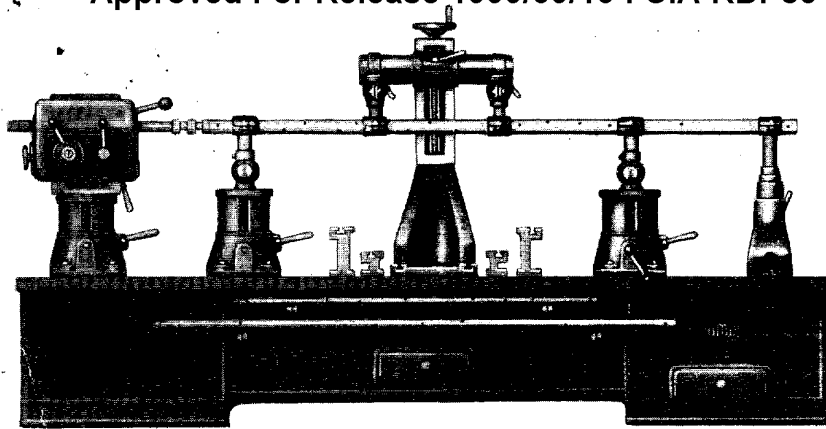
times. In contrast with the former way of reading in the oculars, this new method greatly facilitates the reading. The infinitely variable electronic regulation of the drill-rocker revolution number is also easily done by means of a rotatable scale, which simultaneously indicates the adjusted cutting speed. Thus is obtained an economic chipping and an excellent surface finish.

Horizontal Precision Drilling Machine, type BWF 120×250 (Main bearings alignment precision drilling machine)

This machine is intended for the making of several bores located one behind the other, for which most exact alignment and surface finish is required, particularly for the crankshafts of motors and all sorts of reciprocating engines which are to be fitted into the bearings.

This machine is not only suited for the precision boring of crankshafts and cam shafts, but also for plane working, e.g. lateral working at crankcases; for this purpose the drive is





**Grinding Machine for Crankshafts
(for repair) type SAXKW 560**

This machine has been created specially for motor-car repair workshops, it serves for re-grinding bearing pins and main bearings for crankshafts.

Due to the solid and exact construction of the machine highest exactitude and grinding finish is attained.

The working capacity of the machine can be enlarged by expedient additional devices, such as grinding-wheel holders, lateral facing device, radii facing device, balancing implement, lifting supports for thin crankshafts.

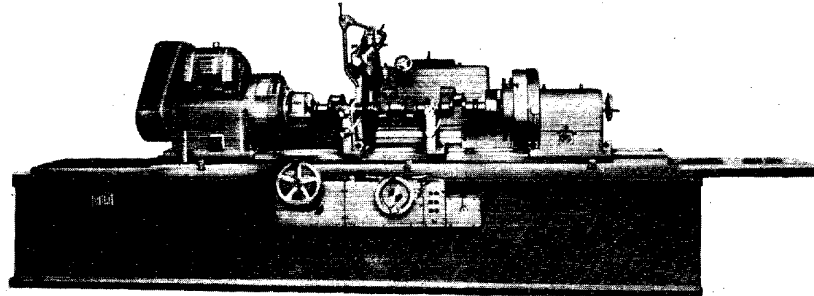
Horizontal Precision Drilling Machine BWF 120X250

Grinding Machine for Crankshafts S 4XKW 560

arranged for clockwise and anti-clockwise rotations.

Greatest working exactitude with alignment tolerances up to 0.01 mm per metre boring length and 0.005 mm for diameter guarantees the applicability of this machine, in whose design are realised the latest results of efforts tending to a reduction of working times.

The essential advantage of this design is the easy and quick setting-in and taking-off of various kinds of motor cases.



A Modern High-Capacity Die Stock

The original "Meiselbach Die Stocks", well known to all experts, are supplied either one-legged as ratchet drills, or two-legged as universal die stocks. The Meiselbach ratchet drills can be used in nearly any position, with them threads can be cut in any angle or cavity. Due to its solid construction the instrument is the right indestructible die stock for erecting work.

On the other hand the two-legged die stocks are usually preferred for the use in workshops. A combined scale located on the casing admits of cutting by means of a die stock Whitworth pipe threads, Whitworth screw threads, metric threads, and steel pipe threads.

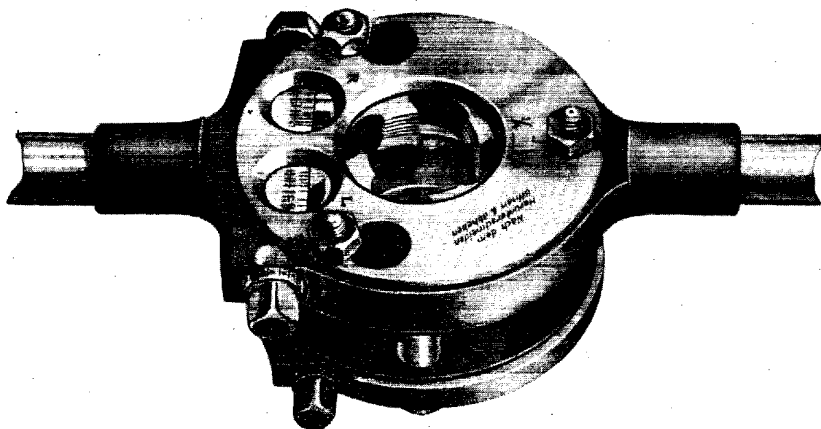
A particular characteristic of these die stocks is the well known four-jaw system: four screw dies begin to cut the pipe or round material tangentially, then move behind in a curve, the chip being taken off just as with a milling cutter.

Special attention must be called to the fact that the Meiselbach die stocks produce any thread by one cutting;

exact operating, equal adjusting, and parallel threads are a matter of course. Moreover the practical, adjustable guide that does not give way must be mentioned.

Due to simple handling, which does not require any training, these die stocks are in great favour, which has resulted in their being used by

various branches of industry in the Soviet Union and China, in the mining industry of democratic Poland, in the oil refinery plants of Rumania, in the wood and soap industries of Finland, in artisans' workshops of Switzerland, in the slaughter-houses of Argentina, and in the construction of irrigation plants in Libya.



(Continued from page 3)

round pressure-measuring boxes continuously indicate the pressure exercised on the bearings. In case of over-loading the plant is automatically shut off by a contact pressure-gauge.

The calender is driven by a three-phase current shunt motor of 200 kW, with controlling range 1 : 3, so that for operation velocities between 12 and 36 m. are possible. For slow running a small servomotor is connected in, which is automatically coupled by a clutch. The whole of the electric drive

is controlled from a push-button switchboard. The rubber is conveyed to the calender by transport-bands, which by means of pendulous movements equally spread the material over the whole width. The fabric, gummed on either side, then goes over a compensating loop to a device which gives it an additional treatment to increase its glutinousness.

A plant consisting of 8 water-cooled cylinders then procures the necessary cooling for the gummed fabric. At the

end of the plant is located a swivelling reeling device consisting of two winding-up rollers for the fabric and two more for the accompanying band, by which continuous operating is guaranteed. The drive for the reeling device is produced by a motor whose revolution-number is automatically regulated according to the tension of the fabric.

Space required by the whole plant: abt. 34 x 6 m., height: 5.5 m., the calender being submerged in the ground by 1.2 m.

On the Nature and Use of the Wax Models Manufactured by the German Hygiene-Museum of Dresden

The manufacturing programme for biological-medical instruction means also includes wax models of sick parts of the human body. Due to the reproduction of pathological symptoms perfectly true to nature both in colour and size, they represent excellent instruction means, particularly for medical students. Though colour photography has already attained a remarkably high level, it cannot diminish the importance of the wax models. A photograph never can replace the plastic model, particularly since the wax imitations even show the structure of the skin true to nature. Moreover the wax models represent a valuable demonstration material for all hygiene exhibitions tending to enlighten the population. In comparison with photographs or drawings they are by far more impressive, comprehensible, and less fatiguing for visitors who do not dispose of any particular knowledge in the field of medicine.



The original wax model, being the first reproduction of a certain pathological symptom, is shaped in close co-operation with the physician at the bed of the patient, with a view to make it as true to nature as ever possible. Great importance is attached to reproducing not only the symptoms of a fully developed disease with all its characteristics, but also the initial stages of the development. From this one may conclude that the wax models represent a unique school of diagnosis. Above all they make it possible to demonstrate pathological symptoms which cannot at any time be shown in kind.

First there is made a plaster-cast of the sick part of the body. After its solidification it is filled up with a fluid wax compound which softens only with higher temperatures. As soon as the wax has cooled down, the raw model is removed from the mould whereupon, by means of precision instruments, it is carefully rid of all unevennesses which form during the casting process, such as cast seams, air bubbles, etc. This operation is called "retouching the model". Then it is painted true to nature, which is also done by the patient's bed. The original model produced in this way remains the inalienable property of the German Hygiene-Museum. It serves as a pattern for the copies which are made according to the same fundamental principle.

By the air raid on Dresden which took place during the night between February 13th and 14th, 1945, the "Deutsches Hygiene-Museum" (German Hygiene-Museum) suffered very heavy damages. All the original models were consumed by the flames, moreover most of the moulds were destroy-



ed. Since that time the assistants of the modelling department have been indefatigably busy at producing new moulds and originals. Now the production of the valuable instruction means made of wax is rather extensive again.

Actually about 400 different wax models can be supplied, which particularly show skin and venereal diseases, diseases of children and infants, occupational diseases, benign and malignant tumours, diseases of the teeth, and others. Moreover there are wax models showing the development of the milk-teeth and of the permanent teeth, the development of the human foetus — from the normal uterus to the delivery —, wax models of the internal organs (e.g. cross sections of the lungs), and others. For special purposes — e.g. for instruction at "diet schools" — wax imitations of a great variety of foods (fruit, meat, vegetables, etc.) are made, special wishes being taken into consideration within the scope of technical possibilities.

Bandoneons from Carlsfeld

Bandoneons are favourite instruments with tango orchestras and popular music. These high-quality musical instruments are manufactured at Carlsfeld, in the south of the German Democratic Republic.

It is a long way from the various raw materials to the finished musical instrument; hundreds of operations must be executed by the hands of skilled specialists. There are made sound-posts; well-shaped sweeps are cut into the sounding-boards of the bandoneons; keys are set in; tuning-plates are screwed on, and bellows are coated. The careful work of the specialists, the high quality of the raw materials the continuous endeavouring to improve the equipment, the quality, and the sonorousness: those are the factors upon which is based the high renown which the instruments manufactured at Carlsfeld enjoy in all countries of the world.

There is a rich assortment of instruments. The collection of samples as well as the heavy demand for these instruments at the Leipzig Fair furnish a proof of this fact. The Carlsfeld

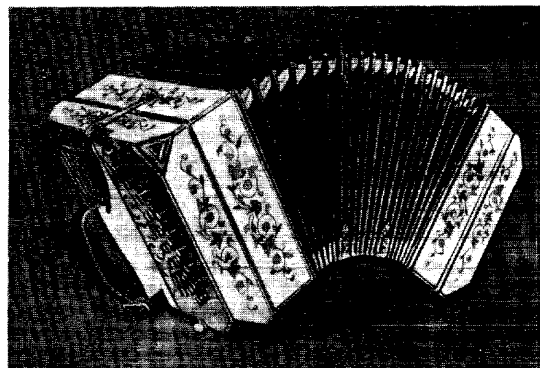
bandoneon works are represented at every Fair in the "Petershof". Out of the great variety of instruments from the plain and cheap popular bandoneon to the richly equipped instrument for soloists, we would mention two types.

There is e.g. the modern type "Kusserow", a 156-tone instrument with 98 keys, which is furnished with simultaneously sounding octaves or with intermediate tones. The casing of the bandoneon is veneered with black jacaranda-wood, walnut-wood or grey

bird's-eye wood. The precision mechanism of the keyboard consists of ivory keys with mother-of-pearl eye and spiral spring joints. A particular advantage of this richly equipped instrument are the longitudinally ground first-class steel tongues which ensure an absolute tuning accuracy for many years.

Another beautiful instrument is contained in the series 31.

It is a 142-tone octave instrument which can be furnished diatonic or chromatic according to the purchaser's desire. The keyboard consists of 71 ivory keys with eye. The bellow is a 15/2-folded one, it is equipped with real German silver corners. This bandoneon is in great favour, not only for matchless sonorousness, but also for a casing of jacaranda-wood with a complete inlaid mother-of-pearl ornament of high artistic quality.



This was the motto of the instructive exhibition shown in the Berolina-Haus at the Alexanderplatz, which was closed about the middle of April. It furnished an interesting and comprehensive survey of the most various applicability of plastics in manufacture. They not only are used for replacing the most common materials, such as wood, iron, etc.; much more than that they are materials with individual characteristics and properties. Many things could not be produced at all without these individual properties of the material. So they contribute in an admirable way to technical progress. To give an example we mention that it is possible now to replace human bones by plastic parts, which prove a highly welcomed material for surgeons to compensate defects of limbs. Everywhere in daily life we use articles made of plastic material: telephone casings, watch cases and cases of alarm-clocks, lamp sockets and stands, plugs and sockets for cords, frames for spec-

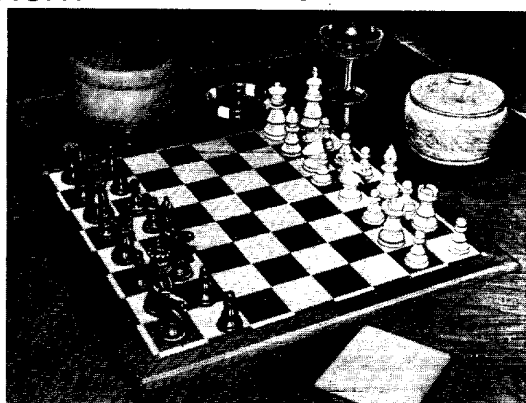
A great variety of application for plastics is found in the sphere of household and kitchen utensils. Whippers are combined with plastic material; coffee-strainers and

tea-sieves are made of Perlon gauze; wash boards with plastic insets, bread-boxes, soap-boxes, tooth-brush boxes, cups, plates, dishes for picnic cases and knapsacks, shaking cups with recesses in the lid or combined with a lemon-press: this is only a small selection from the enormous variety of articles shown at the exhibition.

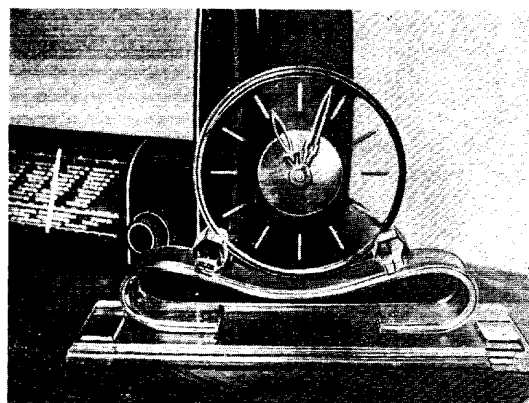
Recently the garden hose made of PVC was equipped with a spraying device of plastic material which is screwed on; it produces an extremely fine spray. Garden sprayers as well as sprayers used for combating injurious insects are completely made of plastic materials, and so are perforated, cylindrical cheese moulds for country-women. Baskets for potatoes and other agricultural products as well as clothes-baskets are made of Vinidur plait, in most cases combined with a bottom of green or barked willow. Finally it may be mentioned that many brushes are completely made of plastic material, as syn-



CPYRGHT



Photos:
Messeamt/Seidel (3)
Schmidt-Theile (1)



tacle and magnifying glasses, slide rules and slide gauges, field-glasses and many parts for technical purposes. Furthermore the exhibition showed part of a ship's cabin which made plain that the small weight of plastic materials makes them particularly useful for the equipment of cabins and railway compartments.

Other plastics are used for utensils in bath-rooms and W.C.s, such as closet-lids, supply pipes with time rinsers, wash-basin fittings with sinks, and lamp sockets. The bathroom mat is also made of PVC expanded plastics, it is corroding- and rot-proof. For the use in nurseries it is particularly advantageous — besides other advantages — that all these utensils can easily be cleaned. Also toys of any kind readily tolerate a thorough weekly cleaning. As a novelty there are offered "Bavarian shorts" made of plastic material with teased inside.



thetic bristles are superior to natural ones for many purposes.

The fly-gauze which does not rot nor break and which is obtainable 1 m. wide, is highly appreciated as a material for protecting foods and provisions.

Plastics are also well suited as packing material. The zinc sheet lining used until now for export cases is replaced by PVC foil. Moisture-proof, folding shopping-bags for handbags, well closing bread-boxes, nice wrappers for sweets, jelly preserves, cigars, and coffee, beautiful coloured screw caps, trays, soft tubes as well as cords and strings for packing meet with the full approval of consumers. There are safety razors as well as shaving-soap in boxes of plastics for permanent use, and small cream boxes in gay colours which moreover adorn the toilet-table.

Special Papers Offered by the Paper Industry of the German Democratic Republic

The German paper industry has attained again a level which enables it to compete successfully on the world market. This is to a particularly high degree the merit of the workers who with a matchless verve and energy started the reconstruction work. Thus, by rebuilding the destroyed factories, they made it possible to resume production.

Now the paper industry of the German Democratic Republic is again in a position to produce a great number of different sorts of paper for export, which meet the most various demands of the foreign customers

in every respect. We particularly draw the attention of interested parties to the high capacity in the production of the following sorts of special paper:

1. Condenser paper

in small bobbins, with a tearing length of at least 7000 m and a puncture strength of about 40 k-volts/mm, D. C., thickness of 10, 12, and 15 μ , maximum thickness 30 μ .

2. Transparent paper and transparent punch-hole paper

which is particularly remarkable for high transparency and strength.

Our factories are in a position to meet any special requirement in this respect.

3. Protecting paper

for the photographic industry and for packing films, X-ray films, and plates, green/black and red/black, particularly suitable on account of its strength and light-tightness.

4. Filter papers

for many different applications, such as oil filtering, coffee filtering, in breweries, for medical purposes, quantitative and qualitative analyses, etc.

Furthermore must be mentioned raw papers for photographic purposes, cigarette papers, and a great variety of coloured and stamped wrapping papers.

The collection of fine stockings offered by the stocking-manufacture of the German Democratic Republic is decidedly characterized by the fully synthetic fibre Perlon used in the manufacture. This material originating from the retort is much in vogue now, which is explained by its superior wearing quality beating by far any other natural or artificial fibre. A test of its resistance to tearing stress clearly proves the enormous resistance of the Perlon thread to wearing. Its strength is all the more increased by the so-called preliminary stretching procedure resulting not only in an extremely fine thread, but also in greater strength even with an extension of the thread to four times its original length. The Perlon high-quality thread consisting of 12 capillary fibres is distinguished by its unrivalled strength. If an extreme fineness is required, the so-called "Monofils" are made, that means threads consisting not of several individual fibres, as usual, but of one only, thence the name of "Monofil".

A further advantage of the Monofil, besides its high degree of fineness, is that the originating of loose meshes is absolutely precluded, and the special way of weaving reduces to a minimum the danger of meshes running open. By a recently developed treatment a mat colour was obtained, the effect of which is often preferred to the strong lustre. The fashionable style draws the attention especially to the heel and the seam. The sole framed in black and the high heel framed in the same colour along with the longitudinal black seam are much in vogue. The sole fully in black with matching high heel is much liked, too. For the evening sandalette an evening stocking has been developed, the sole and heel of which are kept very narrow. An interesting effect is obtained by a dark-framed heel with dark diagonal stripes. Another pattern is rendered lively by the hollow-seamed high heel either uncoloured or in dark shades. In the "Plastik Complet" the heel cover is made in the same way as in a stock-



FSO Feinstrumpfwerke Oberlungwitz
Photo: Messeamt-Seidel

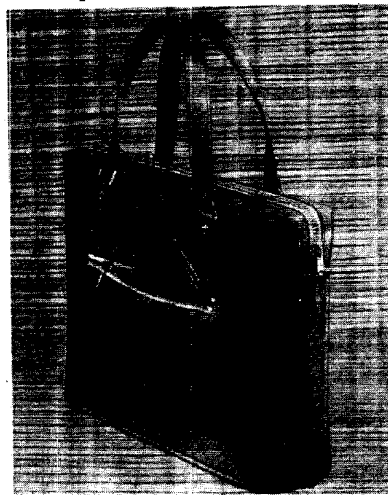
ing knitted by hand, by which a perfect fit is obtained.

Interesting Offer of the Bag and Trunk Making Industry

The trunk making industry offers a rich assortment of standard suitcases and trunks made of high-quality vulcanised fibre or best hard cardboard in all colours desired. The suitcases are generally sold in sets of three or four pieces. For reasons of durability the larger sizes of these types are additionally strengthened by hardwood hoops. Small leather suitcases for ladies and shopping-cases of imitation leather as well as all sorts of trunks for voyages with corduroy cover complete the range of goods offered for sale. There is an unexpectedly large demand for bright-coloured children's bags which results in big sales.

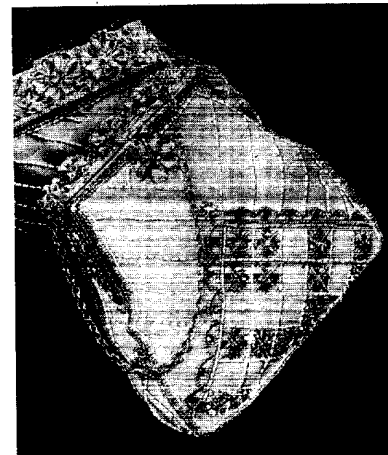
Travelling-bags of leather and imitation leather are available in all sizes and in elegant forms. Gold ochre and medium brown shades prevail in the show. People interested in this sort of goods have found that bags of the type used for aeroplane travelling have a larger market than ever before on account of their small weight and their tastefully finished cover of imitation-leather reps, coloured gab-

ardine, and fine-pattern cord fabric. Numerous small things and body-linen can easily be stowed away in several inside pockets and compartments of such a bag. Shopping-bags are similar to the travelling-bags as regards their quality of design and finish, meeting all the demands for fine fashionable style, either in stiffened or soft finish. Extensible shopping-bags, which may be enlarged by up to one third beyond their normal size have an increased sale as compared to last year's one.



Photos: Dewag-Bild, Leipzig

Ladies' handbags of leather, imitation leather, velvet, and velveteen are most amply represented in the collections. According to the new line of fashion the soft finish prevails with more or less pleating. In these types brown shaded, specially tanned, soft neat's-leather patterns are distin-



guished by their first-class quality. Specially tanned and finished pigskin bags with their characteristic grain are shown in collections of natural colour down to dark brown shades, some of them with divided bows. The prevailing colours are black, gray as stone, and gold-brown. An especially high-class pattern in black velvet for theatre and evening parties is distinguished by fine quality and elegant style.

A special item of the show are now as before the well known Annaberg evening bags of pearl and spangled embroidery as well as of gobelin embroidery. The exclusive and precious character of these types of ladies' bags is more accentuated still by the Gablonz bows used for them. Judging by the numerous orders there is a large and continuous demand for them in the northern countries as well as in Holland, France, and Great Britain.